KATYSHEV, Yu. V.

DZHELEPOV, V.P. FRIML, M., GERSHTEYN, S.S., KATYSHEV, Yu. V., MOSKALEV, V.I.,
YERMOLOV, P. F.

"Experimental Investigation of Mu⁻Mesonic Atomic Processes in
Gaseous Hydrogen"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva,
4-11 July 1962

Joint Inst. for Nuclear Research
Lab. of Nuclear Problems
Lab. of Theoretical Physics

AUTHORS: Dzhelepov, V. P.; Yermolov, P. F.; Katy*shev, Yu. V.;
Moskalev, V. I.; Fil'chenkov, V. V.; Friml, M.

TITLE: Catalysis of the nuclear $d + d \rightarrow He^3 + n$ fusion reaction by
negative muons

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fusion, muon, mu meson catalysis, negative mu
meson, hydrogen, deuterium

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier research on mesic-atom
processes in gaseous hydrogen (V. P. Dzhelepov et al., Proc. 1962
Intern. Conf. on High Energy Physics at CERN, Geneva, 1962, p. 484.
V. P. Dzhelepov, At. energiya v. 14, 27, 1963. V. P. Dzhelepov et
al., ZhETF v. 42, 439, 1962), and is aimed at observation of the
previously unobserved reaction $d\mu + d \rightarrow dd\mu \rightarrow He^3 + n + \mu^-$. This

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042565

reaction is one of the fusion reactions

$$d\mu + d \to dd\mu \to \begin{cases} t + p + \mu^- \\ \text{Ho}^3 + n + \mu^- \\ p\mu + t \\ \text{Ho}^3\mu + n \\ t\mu + p \end{cases}$$
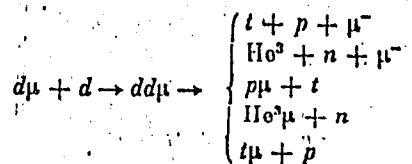
which were investigated earlier. The experimental conditions made
it also possible to register reaction (1) and obtain some estimates
of the yields of reactions (3) and (4). The tests were made with a
diffusion chamber filled with deuterium to a pressure of 7.2 atm,
where 20 events of the hitherto unobserved reaction (2) were detected.
The ratio of the yields of reactions (2) and (1) is 1.20 ± 0.37.
Estimates of the relative yields of reactions (3) and (4) give, with
a probability of 90%, $w(3)/w(1) < 0.13$ and $w(4)/w(2) < 0.13$. The
yield of the reaction (1) agrees with the data obtained by the au-
thors earlier, but the yields of reactions (1) and (2) measured in

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042565

the experiments exceed by one order of magnitude those that can be
expected on the basis of the data on reaction (1) obtained in liquid
deuterium by several authors. Estimates of the yield of reaction
(5) call for additional data reduction and will be published later.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint
Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 10Feb64   DATE ACQ: ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP   NR REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

KATYSHEV, Yu.V.; NOVIKOV, D.L.; POLFEROV, E.A.; DMITRIYEVSKIY,
V.P., prof., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KRASNOBRODSKAYA,
L.L.; red.; BOGATOVA, V.N., red.-leksikograf

[English-Russian dictionary on charged particle accelerators]
Anglo-russkii slovar' po uskoriteliam zariazhennykh cha-
stits. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1965. 323 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/4 Pediatrics Apr 59   2)

913. A GENERALIZED VIRAL DISEASE OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS IN A
25-DAY-OLD CHILD (Russian text) - Katysheva A. V. - PEDIATRIYA
1958,4 (11-14) Illus. 4

The infant died on the 25th day of life, with symptoms of cardiac insufficiency.
Postmortem examination revealed pneumonitis and haemorrhages in the visceral
pleura. Giant cells were found, with cytomegaly in the kidneys, brain and lungs.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex. (L, 7)

Children's Hospital #11; Cervomayskogo

Rayon - Moscow

Pathoanatomical dept - Children's clinic

hospital No. 2, im I.V. Rusakov.

VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.O.; VOYT, Ye.B.; KATYSHEVA, A.V.

Morphological changes in the lungs in Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia.
Pediatriia 37 no.9:31-32 S '59.   (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - doktor
med.nauk L.O. Vishnevetskaya) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.2
imeni Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR dotsent
V.A. Kruzhkov).
        (PNEUMONIA INTERSTITIAL PLASMA CELL pathol.)

VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.O.;VOIT, Ye.B.; KATYSHEVA, A.V.

Morphology of intestinal disease in children in the first
months of life caused by pathogenic strains of Escherichia
coli. Pediatriia 38 no.1:27-31 '60.   (MIRA 13:10)
        (ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INTESTINES—DISEASES)

VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.O.,doktor med.nauk; VOYT,Ye.B.; KATYSHEVA, A.V.;
    RABINOVICH, D. Ya; FRIDMAN, E.Ye.; SHALEVICH, M.A.

Morphology of intestinal diseases caused by pathogenic strains
of Escgerichia coli in children a few months old. Pediatria 38
no.4:27-31 Apr '60.   (MIRA 16:7)
                (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

KATYSHEVTSEVA, V.G.; LEONOVA, N.V.

       Some data on the study of rhubarb in the Karaganda Botanical Garden.
       Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 17:128-134 '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

KATYSHEVTSEVA, V. G.

"Flora of the Coast of the Caspian Sea Between the Volga and the Ural Rivers." Acad.
Sci. Kazakh SSR, Inst. of Botany, Alma-Ata, (1955). (Dissertation for the Degree
of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

KATYSHEVTSEVA, V.G.

Geobotanical description of the northern coast of the Caspian Sea.
Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:30-88 '57.   (MLRA 10:9)
              (Caspian Sea region--Phytogeography)

KATYSHEVTSEVA, V.G.

Alternations in the plant cover along the northern shore of the
Caspian Sea. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 8:43-85 '60.   (MIRA 13:10)
(Caspian Depression--Plant succession)

KATYSHEVTSEVA, V.G.

Rhubarbs in the Karaganda Botanical Garden. Trudy Inst.bot.AN
Kazakh.SSR 14:157-169 '62.   (MIRA 16:4)
                        (Karaganda--Rhubarb)

KATYSHKINA, V. P.

USSR/Medicine - Arsenic and Arsenic Compounds — May 49

Medicine - Drugs

"Polymeric Arseno Compounds," M. Ya. Kraft, V. V. Katyshkina, All-Union Sci Res Chemicophar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 3

It has been previously shown by determining molecular weight of certain forms of salvarsan that it is a polymeric compound. Mixtures of arseno compounds are not explained by the old viewpoint. Obtaining such compounds is a corroboration of their

USSR/Medicine - Arsenic and Arsenic Compounds (Contd) — May 49

polymeric structure. Submitted by Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov, 14 Mar 49.

52/49T50

...BA, V. V.

Oct 52

USSR/Chemistry - Phosphorus Organic
Compounds

"Concerning the Reaction for Preparing Chlorides
of Aromatic Esters of Phosphoric Acid. A New Type
of Cationic Catalysis," M. Ya. Kraft, V. V. Katy-
shkina, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical
Inst im S. Orkzhonikidze

DAN SSSR, Vol 86, No 4, pp 725-728

In studying the reaction between phenols and $POCl_3$,
it was noticed that in some expts the reaction
would not give satisfactory results but in others
the reaction proceeded at a satisfactory speed.

264T17

It was found that acceleration was due to impuri-
ties in the starting materials, namely, the presence
of cationic catalysts, such as Na, extracted from
the glass of the reaction vessel. Using NaCl cata-
lyst, chlorides of the following esters were prepd:
m-nitrophenol ester of phosphoric acid, p-nitro-
phenol ester of phosphoric acid, 2,4-dinitrophenol
ester of phosphoric acid, and 2,4,6-trinitrophenol
ester of phosphoric acid. Presented by Acad A. N.
Nesmeyanov.

KATYSHKINA, V. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Oxidation

Card 1/1   Pub. 22 - 24/47

Authors   : Kraft, M. Ya., and Katyshkina, V. V.

Title   : Oxidation of salvarsan and novarsenol with elementary oxygen

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/1, 89-92, Nov 1, 1954

Abstract   : The oxidation reactions of salvarsan and novarsenol, which is a product of the reaction between salvarsan and rongalite (formaldehyde addition product), is described. It was established that As in the novarsenol serves as an oxygen carrier and that novarsenol is capable of catalyzing such substances which are capable of reducing arsenoxide type compounds. The toxicity of novarsenol, when exposed to air, is discussed. Ways of protecting novarsenol against the effects of air are listed. Six references: 5-German and 1-USSR (1910-1949). Table; graph.

Institution : The S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific Research Chem-Pharmaceutical Institute

Presented by: Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, June 11, 1954
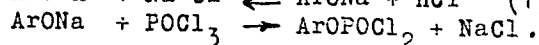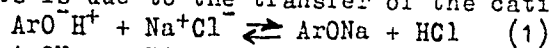
KRAFT, M Ya.; KATYSHKINA, V.V.

Reactions in carboxylic acid - thionyl chloride systems. New type of cationic catalysis. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.2:312-314 Jl '56.

(MIRA 9:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.

(Acids, Fatty) (Thionyl chloride)

AUTHORS: Kraft, M. Ya., Katyshkina, V. V.   SOV/79-29-1-14/74

TITLE: A New Type   of Cation Catalysis (Novyy tip kationnogo kataliza)
               II. The Reaction of Carboxylic Acids With Phosphorus Tri-
               chloride (II. Reaktsiya karbonovykh kislot s trekhkhloristym
               fosforom)

ABSTRACT: The authors have previously shown   that neutral salts (NaCl,
               KCl and others) may act as very active catalysts in several
               organic reactions. They discovered this property in connection
               with the reaction of phenols with $POCl_3$ (Refs 1, 2). $POCl_3$
               reacts easily and promptly in the presence of neutral salts,
               even with those phenols that are otherwise not reactive
               (nitro-phenols, picric acid). The dependence of reaction ac-
               celeration on the constant of dissociation of phenol led to
               the assumption that the mechanism of the catalytic effect of
               the neutral salts is due to the transfer of the cation:
               $$ArO^-H^+ + Na^+Cl^- \rightleftharpoons ArONa + HCl \quad (1)$$
               $$ArONa + POCl_3 \rightarrow ArOPOCl_2 + NaCl.$$

Card 1/3   It was assumed that this catalytic activity of the neutral

SOV/79-29-1-14/74

A New Type   of Cation Catalysis. II. The Reaction of Carboxylic Acids With
Phosphorus Trichloride

salts might also occur in several other reactions. In fact, its
effect was also found in the reaction of carboxylic acids with
thionyl chloride (Ref 3). It was a quite natural thing to sub-
stitute the latter by PCl_3. Although this substitution had

already been known for a long time (Ref 6) (e. g. in the case
of the synthesis of chloric acid anhydrides of carboxylic acid)
no details have hitherto been published concerning the mecha-
nism. Anyway, the different processes (4) (5) (6) (7) of this
reaction show that no details have hitherto been known about
it. Also in this case the reaction acceleration depends to a
great extent upon the dissociation constant of the acid. It is
highest in the case of strong acids. If trichloroacetic acid
is used the constant of reaction speed grows e. g. by the
fourteen fold, in the case of monochloroacetic acid it grows
only by the four fold. The authors are of the opinion that the
possibility of a catalytic acceleration of the above reaction
by means of neutral salts may be best explained by the re-
action process (6) according to Lucas, Pressman (Ref 7).

Card 2/3   Kinetics of the reaction of carboxylic acids with PCl_3 is shown

SOV/79-29-1-14/74

A New Type   of Cation Catalysis. II. The Reaction of Carboxylic Acids With
. Phosphorus Trichloride

in the figure. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 3 of
which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Chemo-
Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzho-
nikidze)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Katyshkina, V. V., Kraft, M. Ya.   SOV/79-29-1-15/74

TITLE: A New type of Cation Catalysis (Novyy tip kationnogo kataliza)
                III. Reactions of Chloric Acid Anhydrides of Carboxylic
                Acids With Acids and Phenols (III. Reaktsii khlorangidridov
                karbonovykh kislot s kislotami i fenolami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 63-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Basing on previous papers (Refs 1-4) on the catalytic role
                of neutral salts in several organic reactions, two reactions
                are described in the present case.

$$RCOOH + RCOCl \longrightarrow (RCO)_2O + HCl$$

$$ArOH + RCOCl \longrightarrow ArOCOR + HCl$$

                Both reactions correspond to the conditions under which a
                catalytic activity of neutral salts may proceed (Ref 1); one
                component of acid character can thus participate in the
                transference of the cation and the other possesses a mobile
                halogen atom. The first reaction does not only make possible
                a further field of application of the new type of cation
                catalysis discovered by the authors but also offers a method
                for the synthesis of acid anhydrides. The catalytic effect of
Card 1/3   neutral salts in reactions of carboxylic acids with chloric

A New Type of Cation Catalysis. III. Reactions of Chloric Acid Anhydrides of Carboxylic Acids With Acids and Phenols

SOV/79-29-1-15/74

acid anhydrides was investigated in many cases. As in earlier cases (Refs 1, 2), the reaction kinetics was judged according to the speed of precipitation of HCl. Figure 1 gives the results. Thus, it can be seen that the greatest reaction acceleration takes place in trichloroacetic acid in the case of an addition of KCl. Without a catalyst, however, it is reduced by its six fold. This is a confirmation of the already earlier found regularity (Refs 1-4) also in the reaction of carboxylic acid with its chloric acid anhydrides. Also in the latter case the catalytic activity of the neutral salts depends highly upon the dissociation constant of one of the components. The experiments gave high yields in acid anhydrides (especially with a great excess of acid chloride) so that this reaction can be recommended as a preparative method of synthesis. The use of the cation catalysis in alkylation reaction of phenols was investigated in the case of reaction of 2,4-dinitro-phenol with the chloric acid anhydrides of chloroacetic- and butyric acid. Figure two gives the results. As this reaction acceleration with neutral salts depends upon the dielectric

Card 2/3

SOV/79-29-1-15/74

A New Type of Cation Catalysis. III. Reactions of Chloric Acid Anhydrides
of Carboxylic Acids With Acids and Phenols

constants of the chloric acid anhydride of carboxylic acid an
ion mechanism of catalytic activity is thus implied and the
above mentioned regularity is confirmed.
There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 8 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
                cheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific
        Chemo-Pharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 3/3

KATYSHKINA, V.V.; KRAFT, M.Ya.

New type of cation catalysis. Part 4: Catalytic effect of
phosphorus pentachloride in the reaction of phenols with
phosphoryl chloride. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:3096-3098 S '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(Phosphorus chloride) (Phenols) (Phosphoryl chloride)

KATYSHINA, V.V.; KURT, V.G.; KAPLAN, S.A.

"Measurements of scattered U.V. radiation (1216A and 1300A) in the upper atmosphere."(USSR)

Report submitted for the COSPAR Fifth International Space Science Symposium, Florence, Italy, 8-20 May 1964.

KATYSHKINA, V.V.; GOI'TSOVA, R.G.; KRAFT, M.Ya.

Chemistry of nitranol and its production. Khim. i med. no.16:
11-14 '61.   (MIRA 17:8)

DMITRIYEV, A.B.; KATYUSHINA, V.V.; SOROKIN, L.S.

Ionization chamber and counter for recording the emission in
the Hl. line. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.4:81-84 Jl-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR.

radiation counter

ABSTRACT: Photon counters used in investigations of scattered UV radiation in the upper atmosphere are described. The two counters, of the SFM-1-type, are filled

Card 1/2

PO-4/P8-5/P4-4/P8U

PCC/RRC-4/RCC(1)/BWA(b)

001/002/0243/0247

ACC:

AUTHOR: Katyushina   V.

TITLE: Measurements of the scattered radiation
at the height of 500 km

3, no. 2, 1965.

acterial counter also
second counter also first flight measurement and first
the first flight measurement
in the ascent and

descent. During the second and third values of the radial

ACC NR: AP6034263   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/005/0597/0600

AUTHOR: Kraft, M. Ya.; Katyshkina, V. V.; Pershin, G. N.; Bogdanova, N. S.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Chemical and Pharmaceutical Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Cyclic oxocompounds as potential antiviral agents

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 5, 1966, 597-600

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic oxocompound, antivirus agent, drug effect, pharmacology, virus, virology, nucleic acid, protein

ABSTRACT: The antiviral properties of the compounds in Table 1 were determined. These compounds were tested on influenza RR-8 type A virus in vitro and in ovo in tissue cultures. All possessed antiviral activity in vitro and some inhibited viral growth in chick embryo epithelium. These cyclic oxocompounds are highly reactive and are thought to produce their inhibitory activity by acting on viral protein in such a way that the viruses cannot adhere to the cell membranes of sensitive cells. Related compounds have been effective against keratitis infections when applied locally. Quinone derivatives with comparatively low redox po-

Card 1/3   UDC: 615.753.5-017.78+616.988-085.753.5

ACC NR: AP6034263

Table 1. Activity of mono- and bicyclic compounds

Explanation of symbols

0 — compound inactive in dilutions of 1:1000;
+ — compound active in dilutions of 1:1000;
++ — compound active in dilutions of 1:10000;
+++ — preparation active in dilutions of 1:100000;
++++ — preparation active in dilutions of 1:1000000;
+++++ — preparation active in dilutions of 1:10000000

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6034263

-tentials have been discovered to possess good antiviral properties, thus refuting a theory that antiviral activity and high Eh were connected. The compounds involved in the present study were tested more for their effects on amino groups of nucleic acids and proteins with emphasis on their extracellular interference with the virus and only secondarily for their intracellular effects on reproducing viruses. The object was to find a compound that reacts easily with viral protein but which is comparatively indifferent to the protein of the host cell. The configuration of the molecule of the coumpound is very important and plays a great role in the specificity of the drug. Little antiviral activity was displayed by 4-hydroxy-beta-napthoquinone and its tautomeric form 2-hydroxy-alpha-napthoquinone. The most effective compound was 7-hydroxy-beta-napthoquinone. The activities of the other compounds tested are shown in Table 1. The most effective virus neutralizing compounds (no. I, II, III, VIII, XI, and XV) were used in the treatment of pneumonia in white mice, but were not effective. Orig. art. has: 1 table.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 20Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3

28547
S/137/61/000/009/019/087
A060/A101

18.1210

AUTHORS: Chipizhenko, A.I., Katyshkova, A.Ya., Golubkov, M.K.

TITLE: Tendency of copper-beryllium alloys to form blisters under heating
              in an ammonia environment

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1961, 41, abstract 9D305
              ("Tr. Gos. n.-i. i poyektn. in-ta po obrabotke tsvetn. met.", 1960,
              no. 18, 197-208)

TEXT: The influence of the chemical composition of bronze upon the tenden-
cy to form blisters under heating in an ammonia invironment was investigated.
Strips of bronze grades Бр.Б 2.5 (Br.B 2.5) containing (in percent): Be 1.53-2.43,
Ni 0.18-0.49, and admixtures of Ti 0.18-0.73 and Co 0.3; БНТ 1.9 and БНТ 1.7
(BNT 1.9 and BNT 1.7) were heated in an ammonia environment at 770-780 and 820°C
(for the latter two grades) for various periods of time. It was established that
standard bronze grade Br. B 2.5 is most apt to form blisters. Under heating for
the period of one hour in strips with an addition of 0.28-0.73% Ti the blisters
did not arise. On strips of bronze containing 1.68-2.32% Be and an admixture of
Ti no blisters were formed even after a two-hour heating. Under heating of strips

Card 1/2   X

28547
S/137/61/000/009/019/087
A060/A101

Tendency of copper-beryllium alloys ...

in a H_2 atmosphere at 820°C for 20 min no blisters were formed on strips of bronze containing an admixture of Ti with Ni, while on strips of bronze Br. B 2.5 a large number of blisters was formed. It is indicated that the formation of blisters on strips of beryllium bronze under heating in an ammonia atmosphere is connected with defects in the ingot and the action of H_2 from the surrounding environment. An admixture of Ti reduces the tendency of strips to form blisters. It is recommended to carry out the casting of beryllium bronze ingots by the semicontinuous or flowless method, and not to allow a heating > 780°C and long soakings in annealing strips or parts in an ammonia environment.

A. Babayeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KATYUKHIN, B.P., inzh.

New hydraulic drive for one-bucket excavators. Biul. tekh. infrom.
4 no.5:20-22 My '58.   (MIRA 11:8)
(Excavating machinery)

the pressure in the accumulating cylinder during braking.

KATYUKHIN, N.Ya.; ZHDANOV, N.S.

Conference on intestinal diseases and parasites . Zdrav.Ros.
Feder. 3 no.8:44-45 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Korrespondent zhurnala "Zdravookhraneniye Rossiyskoy Federatsii"
(for Katyukhin). 2. Zaveduyushchiy epidemiologicheskim otdelom
Khabarovskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (for Zhdanov).
(INTESTINES--DISEASES--CONGRESSES)

KATYUKHIN, N.Ya.; ZHUZHZHAIKIN, A.P.

Some results of the work under new conditions. Zdrav. Ros. Feder.
4 no.3:19-22 Mr '60.   (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Amurskogo oblzdravotdela.
    (TAMBOV DISTRICT (AMUR PROVINCE)--PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

KATYUKHIN, N.Ya.

Interdistrict conference of medical personnel. Zdrav. Ros. Feder.
4 no.8:42-44 Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:9)

1. Korrespondent zhurnala "Zdravookhrananiye Rossiyskoy Federatsii."
            (AMUR PROVINCE—MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

OBUKHOV, P.F.; KATYUKHIN, N.Ya.

Activity of the Amur Province Society of Hygienists, Sanitation Specialists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Specialists in Infectious Diseases. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.7:45-46 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(AMUR PROVINCE—PUBLIC HEALTH)

SHEVCHENKO, N.F., otv. red.; BABAYEVA, Ye.K., red.; BELOUSOV, Ye.K.,
red.; VINNIK, S.A., prof., red.; GERSHEVICH, S.A., red.;
IOSSET, G.Ya., prof., red.; KATYUKHIN, N.Ya., red.;
KISELEVA, A.S., red.; MENSHCHIKOVA, L.I., red.; NADGERIYEV,M.K.,
dots.,red.; OBUKHOV, P.F., red.; RUTENBURG, D.M., red.;
FAYN, M.A., dots., red.; OVECHKINA, L.S., red.

[Public health in Amur Province; collection of articles]
Zdravookhranenie Amurskoi oblasti; sbornik statei. Blago-
veshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962.   236 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Amur (Province) Otdel zdravookhraneniva.:2. Zaveduyu-
shchiy Gospital'noy khirurgicheskc; klinikoy Blagoveshchen-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for
Iosset). 3. Blagoveshchenskiy meditsinskiy institut,
Amurskaya oblast' (for Obukhov). /. Zaveduyushchiy Klinikoy
obshchey khirurgii Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta, Amurskaya oblast' (for Nadgeriyev). 5. Zaveduyushchiy
Kafedroy otorinolaringologii Blagoveshchenskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for Vinnik). 6. Zave-
duyushchiy Kafedroy sudebnoy meditsiny Blagoveshchenskogo
meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for Fayn).

MESHKOVOY, N.P.; KUZYAKIN, Yu.I.; KATYUKHIN, V.Ye.; CGEREDINOV, N.M.

Independent data input on the magnetic drum of the "Ural-2"
electronic digital computer. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-
issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 16 no.10:47-49 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

KATYUSHCHENKO, S.K.

Efficient limits in using truck haulage in open pits. Gor. zhur. no.7:
62 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obysmnosti direktora Gosudarstvennogo instituta
po proyektirovaniyu gornykh predpriyatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy
promyshlennosti i promyshlennosti nemetallicheskikh iskopayemykh,
Leningrad.
                        (Mine haulage)

KATYUSHCHENKO, S.K.

Research carried out by the State Institute for the Design and
Planning of Establishments of the Ore Mining industry. Gor.zhur.
no.4:13-15 Ap '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo instituta po
proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy gornorudnoy promyshlennosti.

NEYMAN, M.B.; FEKLISOV, G.I.; Prinimal uchastiye: KATYUSHIN, A.A., student

Kinetic tracer method for investigations on the mechanism of complex chemical and biochemical processes. Part 10: Rate constant of the reaction between an acetyl radical and molecular oxygen. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.5:1064-1067 My '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (for Neyman, Feklisov).
2. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Katyushin).
(Acetaldehyde)   (Carbon oxide)
(Chemical reaction, Rate of)

KATYUSHIN, M. [Katsiushyn, M.]

"The measure of time; a tale" by L.Arabei. Reviewed by M.Katsiushyn.
Rab.i sial. 38 no.12:20 D '62.   (MIRA 16:1)
                                    (Arabei, Lidsiia)

KATYUSHIN, Yu.I., inzhener.

Work experience in automatic welding using copper sliding blocks.
Sudostroenie 22 no.11:35-38 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Electric welding)

3,5000

87976
S/049/60/000/010/014/014
E032/E414

AUTHOR: Katyushina, V.V.

TITLE: On the Absorption of Solar HL$_\alpha$ Emission in the
             Earth's Atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
             1960, No.10, pp.1549-1552

TEXT: One of the strongest lines in the ultraviolet part of the
solar spectrum is the L_α line of hydrogen $\lambda = 1215.7$ Å.
According to the latest rocket measurements, the intensity of this
line is 1 to 5 erg/cm^2 sec.   Rocket experiments show that this
radiation is strongly absorbed in the Earth's atmosphere at
altitudes of 75 to 110 km.   However, it is still not clear which
component of the atmosphere is responsible for the absorption of
HL$_\alpha$ radiation.   It is suggested that the problem may be settled by
studying the variation in the intensity of the line with altitude.
The variation of the intensity with altitude follows the usual
exponential law

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On the Absorption of Solar HL_α Emission in the Earth's Atmosphere

Eq.1.

$$\frac{J_\lambda^{II}}{J_\lambda^{I}} = e^{-k_\lambda m} = e^{-\sigma_\lambda N},$$ (1)

where J_λ^{I} is the intensity of radiation entering a layer of the atmosphere having a mass m and containing N molecules and atoms, J_λ^{II} is the intensity after passing through the layer, k_λ is the mass absorption coefficient and σ_λ is the absorption cross-section. To begin with, the present author discusses the absorption of H_α radiation by atomic hydrogen. The presence of atomic hydrogen in the atmosphere is suggested by the fact that L_α emission takes place in atmospheric layers below 120 km (Kupperain et al, Ref.9). Here, Eq.(1) cannot be used directly since the absorption coefficient is not constant. One must take into account the fact that the absorption coefficient changes rather rapidly from the centre of the line towards the wing. It is therefore necessary to Card 2/6

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On the Absorption of Solar HL_α Emission in the Earth's Atmosphere

know both the profile of the solar line and the variation of the absorption coefficient of atomic hydrogen with wavelength within the line.   In the present calculations it is assumed that the solar line has a Doppler profile so that the energy contained in the line after passing through a layer containing absorbing atoms may be written down in the form

Eq.2.
$$W = J_0 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[-(\lambda-\lambda_0)^2/\Delta\lambda_D^2\right] \exp\left[-\frac{(\lambda-\lambda_0)^2}{\Delta\lambda_D^2}\right] e^{-k(\lambda)N}\, d\lambda. \tag{2}$$

where $k(\lambda)$ is the absorption coefficient, J_0 is the maximum intensity of the line and $\Delta\lambda_D$ is the Doppler width.   It is shown in the present paper that if HL_α radiation is absorbed only by atomic hydrogen and molecular oxygen, then the expression for the radiant energy recorded at an altitude h is given by

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Eq.5.

$$W(h) = 0.478 J_0 e^{-1.51 \cdot 10^{-8} \sqrt{N_{\mathrm{H}}(h)} - \sigma_{0_2} N_{0_2}(h)}$$

(5)

where N_H and N_{0_2} are the number of particles of hydrogen and oxygen respectively. Next the author considers the absorption of HL_α radiation by NO molecules. The photo-ionization threshold at $\lambda_0 = 1340$ Å and the cross-section σ in the region of 1200 Å is 1.4×10^{-18} cm^2 (Watanabe et al, Ref.11). The present author has used published data to calculate the concentration of hydrogen and NO in the atmosphere in the altitude range 85 to 100 km. These calculations suggest that the variation in the intensity of HL_α with altitude may be explained by the presence of water vapour with a relative concentration of 10^{-4}, or atomic hydrogen with a concentration of 10^{10} cm^{-3}, or nitric oxide with a content of 10^{17} molecules in a column of unit cross-section. The latter Card 4/6

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E032/E414

On the Absorption of Solar HL_α Emission in the Earth's Atmosphere

corresponds to a reduced nitric oxide thickness of 0.004 cm (NTP).
However, it is concluded that the absorption by atomic hydrogen is
the most probable.   This is supported by the following facts:
1) L_α emission by atmospheric layers below 120 km;
2) the estimate of the number of NO molecules obtained from L_α
absorption in the atmosphere is by an order of magnitude greater
than that obtained from the ultraviolet data reported by
Jursa et al (Ref.16);   3) absorption by water vapour would
require too high a concentration of this vapour between 80 and
100 km;   4) hydroxyl emission is observed in the spectrum of the
night sky at 75 to 80 km and this can only be produced in the
presence of atomic hydrogen.   The measured variation of intensity
of HL_α emission as a function of the mass of the atmosphere, as
reported in the literature, is found to be roughly of a parabolic
form and this is most easily explained by assuming that
absorption is due to atomic hydrogen.   Acknowledgments are
expressed to G.S.Ivanov-Kholodnyy for his advice.   There are
1 figure, 1 table and 19 references: 4 Soviet and 15 non-Soviet.
Card 5/6

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S/049/60/000/010/014/014
E032/E414

On the Absorption of Solar HI-α Emission in the Earth's Atmosphere

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut pridladnoy geofiziki (Academy of Sciences USSR Institute of Applied Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1960

Card 6/6

L 16551-65   EWT(m)   AEDC(b)/SSD/AFWL/DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP4044670   S/0120/64

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. B.; Katvushina, V. V.; Sorokin,

TITLE: Ionization chamber and counter for recording radiation in the
HL_a line

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.

ization chamber, gas discharge counter,
ation measurement, night sky luminescence measurement,
line radiation

ABSTRACT: A RPL-2 ionization chamber and an SFM-1 Geiger
discharge counter used in studies of solar radiation

te coatings on mica plates serve as electrodes

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR:

to 0... .a is maintained with a 300v potential differe....
consists of a st. nless stee' tu e l...

eter is hermetically sealed to the frame wit...
counter

plateau, counting rate chara...

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044676

SUB CODE   ES, NP   NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 002

Card   3/3

BABICHENKO, S.I.; KARPINSKIY, I.P.; KAPLAN, S.A.; KATYUSHINA, V.V.;
    KRYLOV, L.N.; KURT, V.G.; PUSTOVAYT, R.M.; SHIFRIN, A.V.

Studying the scattered ultraviolet radiation in the earth's upper
atmosphere. Kosm.issl. 3 no.2:237-243 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KATYUSHINA, V.V.; KURT, V.G.

Measurements of scattered α-radiation in the upper atmosphere
at altitudes up to 500 km. Geom. issl. 3 no.2:243-247 Mr-Ap
'65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KATYUSHINA, V.V.

Intensity measurements of the luminescence of the upper atmosphere based on the triplet lines $OI(\lambda \sim 1300$ Å) at altitudes of 100 to 500 km. Kosm.issl. 3 no.2:248-250 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

of less than 10%. Two experiments were conducted under identical

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inventory did not change appreciably during the

L 4.923-66   EWT(1)   GW

ACC NR: AP6028341

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/004/0619/0629

AUTHOR: Katyushina, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the passage of solar radiation through the terrestrial atmosphere in the triplets of OI (1300 Å)

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 619-629

TOPIC TAGS: dispersed radiation, solar radiation, zenithal distance, radiation transfer, monochromatic dispersion _solar radiation intensity_

ABSTRACT: The results of computations of the intensity of scattered radiation in the lines of triplet OI ($\lambda \sim 1300$ Å) as a function of the optical thickness are presented. Computations are based on the equation of light scattering developed by Sobolev but adapted to the case of monochromatic dispersion. The absorption of radiation by molecular oxygen is also taken into account. A solution is found for different parameter values, and the results are presented graphically. The values obtained theoretically are found to be several times smaller than those obtained experimentally. The author thanks V. V. Ivanov, A. S. Kaplan, and L. V. Mayorov. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 34 formulas.
[DM]

SUB CODE: 04/   SUBM DATE: 21Oct65/   ORIG REF: 005/   OTH REF: 012/   ATD PRESS: 5060

Card   1/1   bs   UDC: 551.521.14

S/049/61/000/019/010/019
E039/E112

AUTHORS: Borisevich, Ye.S.; Katyushkin, V.F.

TITLE: GB-type galvanometers for seismic oscillographs

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 19 (186).
Moscow, 1961, Seysmicheskiye pribory, 69-72

TEXT: The authors discuss the characteristics of the ГБ(GB) series of galvanome-
ters, developed at the Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the
Earth, AS USSR) a few years ago, and their use in magnetoelectric oscillographs.
This series includes the ГБ-III (B-III), ГБ-IV-М(GB-IV-M) and   ГБ -IV   (GB-IV)
galvanometers, all of them employing the electromagnetic mode of damping. The
GB-IV galvanometers are now produced by the Kishinevskiy zavod elektroizmeritel'-
nykh priborov (Kishinev Electrical Measuring Instruments Plant) and the Moskovskiy
radiomekhanicheskiy tekhnikum (Moscow Radiomechanical Tekhnikum). Small numbers
of GB-III galvanometers are being turned out at the SKB of the Institute of Phys-
ics of the Earth, AS USSR. The GB-III and GB-IV-M galvanometers are interchange-
able with the ГЗМ-46 (GEM-46) galvanometers used in the ОТ-24(OT-24) and ОС-24

Card 1/3

S/619/61/000/019/010/019
D039/D112

GB-type galvanometers for ....

(OS-24) oscillometric and seismic prospecting oscillographs. The GB-III galvano-
meters have been used in conjunction with the **ВЭГИК** (VEGIK) vibrographs for re-
cording local earthquakes, industrial explosions and the vibrations of structures.
In 1959, the Institute of Physics of the Earth, AS USSR, organized the production
of the **ГБ-III-Б** (GB-III-B) galvanometers, having good integrating properties due
to a relatively high critical resistance. This high critical resistance, however,
hampers their application with the **СВК-М** (SVK-M) stationary seismographs, but can
be reduced by over 6 times by removing the Armco iron core from an insert in the
frame of the galvanometer, thus reducing the induction in the working gap by over
2.5 times, a fact discovered by the Tadzhikskaya kompleksnaya seysmologicheskaya
ekspeditsiya (Tadzhik Comprehensive Seismological Expedition). This discove. led
to the GB-III galvanometer being used as a basis for the new **ГБ-III-БС** (GB-III-BS)
seismic galvanometers with parameters similar to those of the **ГК-VII** (GK-VII) sta-
tionary galvanometers. The GB-III-B and GB-III-BS galvanometers are small in size
and are thus suitable for oscillographs. The **ГБ -III-БС** 0,8 (GB-III-BS-0,8) galvano-
meter has the parameters closest to those of the GK-VII, but is 15 mm longer than
all other galvanometers of the GB-III-BS and GB-III-B series. As the GB-IV-M

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AR7C04305

AUTHOR: Katyushkin, V. G.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/A021/A022

TITLE: Semiconductor multichannel digital-analog converter with voltage memory

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11A171

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. tekhn. v upr. M., Nauka, 1966, 191-196

TOPIC TAGS: digital analog converter, semiconductor converter, digital computer

ABSTRACT: A semiconductor multichannel digital-to-analog converter is described which was used jointly with a digital computer and which represents a "reflection" device. The required coordinates are recorded in the storage unit of the digital computer. Then, the storage cyclically delivers a parallel code which is fed to registers. From the latter, the siganls go to summation matrices which produce analog voltages. These voltages — via amplifiers — are applied to voltage-storage units, from where the signals are fed to deflection devices. Circuits and individual assemblies of the converter are described. Six figures. T. R. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 62-52:681.142.621

L 21663-66

ACC NR: AP6001582   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0154/0157

AUTHOR: Katyushkin, V. G.; Momdzhi, V. G.

ORG: Air-Force Engineering Academy (Voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya)

TITLE: Statistical study of delays between the firing and discharge impulses in ISSh 100-3 flash lamp

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 154-157

TOPIC TAGS: flash lamp / ISSh-100-3 flash lamp

ABSTRACT: Generally, the time delay between the firing pulse and the flash-producing main discharge depends on: (1) Main-gap voltage; (2) Firing-gap energy; (3) Main-gap energy liberated during the preceding flash; (4) Time elapsed from the preceding flash; (5) Average power dissipated in the lamp. It is found that only the first factor has an important effect; the contribution of the other four factors is minor. At low (3—4 kv) main-gap voltages, the mean delay may reach a value as high as 100 microsec; at 6.25 kv, the delay is only 1 microsec; in the latter case,

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.32:535.89

L 21663-66

ACC NR: AP6001582

however, the probability of spurious discharge becomes serious. Histograms of distributions of delays, for four main-gap voltages, are constructed on the basis of 1500 experiments. The statistical-character spread determined on four lamps is found insignificant. The above data shows that the flash delay should often be taken into account when using ISSh 100-3 lamps in gating circuits. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 30Nov64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 ус

KLYEMAN, Ye.A.; KATYUZHANSKIY, G.A.

"Mathematical statistics in engineering" by A.M.Dlin. Reviewed
by E.A.Kleiman, G.A.Kotiuzhanskii. Standartizatsiia 25 no.12:55-
56 D '61.
                                              (MIRA 14:11)
                    (Mathematical statistics)
                    (Mechanical engineering)
                    (Dlin, A.M.)

KATZ, A.

Protective device for fast chipping. p. 5. TEHNICA NOUA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor) Bucuresti. Vol. 2, no. 27, Dec. 1955

So. East European Accessions List   Vol. 5, No. 9   September, 1956

NAUR, Peter; BACKUS, J.W.; BAUER, L.F.; GREEN, J.; KATZ, C.; McCARTHY, J.;
PERLIS, A.J.; RUTISHAUSER, H.; SAMELSON, K.; VAUQUOIS, B.;
WEGSTEIN, J.H.; WIJNGAARDEN, A., van; WOODGER, M.; REVESZ, Gyorgy
[translator]

Report on the algorithmic language ALGOL 60. Mat kut kozl MTA 6
Series B no.4:425-465 '61.

1. ALGOL-bizottsag tagjai (for Backus, Bauer, Green, Katz,
McCarthy, Perlis, Rutishauser, Samelson, Vauquois, Wegstein,
Wijngaarden, Woodger). 2. Szerkeszto "Communications of the ACM"
(for Naur). 3. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Szamitastechnikai Kozpont
(for Revesz).

KATZ, D., Dr., medic primar.

Study of the physiopathological bases of a judicious therapy of auricular fibrillation. Med. int., Bucur. 8 no.3:443-451 July 56.

(AURICULAR FIBRILLATION, therapy
indic. & physiopathol. basis)

RUMANIA/Farm Animals - Honey Boo

Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No26267

Author   : Katz Francisc
Inst   : Not Given
Title   : Queen-Rearing in Multi-Compartment Nuclei (Opyt vyrashchivaniye
             matok v mnogomostnykh nuklousakh)

Orig Pub : Apicultura, 1957, No 4, 20-23

Abstract : The article gives the description of a hive containing 10
           nuclei with 2 frames and 70 worker-bees in each. Towards
           the 20th of May, 8 fertilized queens were obtained. After
           5 days, a second batch of queen cells was put in, and in
           June all 22 queens were obtained.

Card   : 1/1

SEEWALDT, Rolf, ing.; KATZ, Iosef, ing.

Safety engineering measures regarding the manual loading and
unloading of materials. Rev transport 9 no. 11:493-495 N '62.

PROKOF'YEV, A.A.; KATZ, K.M.

Interdependence between the transpiration in leaves and
fruit. Fiziol. rast. 11 no. 3:448-456 '64.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR,
Moskva.

PICK, A.; LANGENDORF, R.; KATZ, L.N.

Aberrant ventricular conduction. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.20/21:628-634
20 My '60.

1. Cardiovascular Department, Medical Research Institute, Michael
Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois.
          (HEART BLOCK)

KATZ, M.Ya.; SHUTOV, V.D.

Specific weight of the grains of clastic quartz and its use
as a correlation indication of arenaceous rocks. Lit. i pol.
iskop. no.1:143-152 '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

KATZ, R.

Improvement of the methods for the planning and determination of the amortization of capital assets. Probleme econ 15 no.2: 105-120 F '62.

KATZ, R.

On the revaluation of Rumanian basic funds. Probleme econ 16 no.1:
29-43 Ja '63.

Katz, S.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their   H-33
       Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and Its Derivatives,
       Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34638.

Author : S. Katz.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : Laboratory Data Concerning Cellulose Manufacturing of
        Reed by Monosulfite Method.

Orig Pub: Celuloza şi hîrtie, 1956, 5, No 10, 274-277.

Abstract: The scheme of reed processing with Na sulfite moistened
        with $NaHCO_3$ and the properties of the resulting pulp,
        as well as the effect of black neutral sulfite liquors
        at their application to this process on the properties
        of the resulting hemicellulose are described.

Card   : 1/1

42087

P/019/62/011/003/004/008
D289/D308

9.3230

AUTHOR: Katz, S.

TITLE: Some physical aspects of transients in an artificial
               transmission line

PERIODICAL: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 11, no. 3, 1962,
               431-439

TEXT: The author considers an artificial line consisting
of LC circuits. The method of taking into account the damping in
these circuits is discussed in general and illustrated by the example
of a two-terminal network producing a rectangular pulse. The network
consists of the the LC circuits in parallel with each other and with
a resistor R_0. Taking into account the interaction of the circuits
the author obtains

$$i_1(p) = \frac{A_1(p)}{B(p)} \; ; \; i_2(p) = \frac{A_2(p)}{B(p)} \; ; \; i = \frac{A(p)}{B(p)} \quad (6)$$

i_1 and i_2 being the currents in the circuits and i the total current.
Card 1/3

Some physical aspects ...

The fractions are polynomials in p and LC parameters of the circuits.
For a rectangular pulse

$$L_1 = L_3 = \frac{R_0 \tau}{4} \; ; \quad C_1 = \frac{4\tau}{\pi^2 R_0} \; ; \quad C_3 = \frac{4\tau}{9\pi^2 R_0} \; . \tag{7}$$

where τ is the pulse width. /Abstracter's note: The author uses
index 3 for the LC parameters of the second circuit, but 2 for its
current_/. This leads to

$$A_1(p) = \frac{4E\tau}{R_0} (p^2\tau^2 + 9\pi^2) \; ; \quad A_2(p) = \frac{4E\tau}{R_0} (p^2\tau^2 + \pi^2) \; ;$$

$$A(p) = \frac{8E\tau}{R_0}(p^2\tau^2 + 5\pi^2); \quad B(p) = p^4\tau^4 + 8p^3\tau^3 + 10\pi^2 p^2\tau^2 + 40\pi^2 p\tau + $$
$$+ 9\pi^4 \tag{8}$$

Putting $p\tau = s$ the author finds the original functions using approxi-
mate values of the zeros of $B(s)$ obtained by Horner's method. For
instance

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Some physical aspects ...

$$i(t) = E/R_0 \left[2.5808e^{-2.506 \, t/\tau} \sin (2.4474 \, t/\tau - 0.1585) + \right.$$

$$\left. + 0.4548e^{-1.494 \, t/\tau} \sin (8.3197 \, t/\tau + 1.2402) \right]$$

Expressions for i_1, i_2, i are also deduced for the case when the interaction of the circuits is neglected. A graph of all results is given for comparison. It is concluded that the interaction is favorable for the formation of correct pulse shape. The damping parameters do not depend on the load R_0 only if the actual load R is equal to the design value of R_0. Variations occurring in the case $R \neq R_0$ are discussed. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra techniki fal ultrakrotkich politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Ultrashort Wave Technology of the Warsaw Polytechnic)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1961

Card 3/3

KATS, N.Ya.; KATZ, S.V.; SALOV, I.N.

Russian-Wurmian (Mikulino) interglacial deposits in the Ryasna area, Ponizov'ye District, Smolensk Province. Biul. MOIP. otd. geol. 32 no.2:15-23 Mr-Ap '57.   (MIRA 11:3)
            (Ponizonv'ye District--Geobotany)

KATZARSKI, M.

On the measured and directly estimated capacity of the skull.
Folia med. (Plovdiv) 6 no.1:1-7 '64

1. Higher Medical Institute "I.P.Pavlov" in Plovdiv, Bulgaria,
Chair of Anatomy (Chief: Prof. D. Stanishev).

KATZOULOV, At.

Bulgaria

No degree listed

Obstetrics-Gynecology Clinic at the Higher Medical Insti-
tute (Vissh Meditsinski Institut), Sofia; Department Head:
Professor I. SHTURKALEV.

Sofia, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya, supplement of Suvre-
menna Meditsina, No 2, 1962, pp 60-61.

"Encephalitis During Pregnancy and Labor. Case Report"

IVANOV, Iv.; GIUROVSKI, St.; IVANOVA, R.; MIRKOV, K.; KATZULOV, At.

The colpopuncture method in the diagnosis and treatment of adnexal inflammatory diseases. Akush. ginek. (Sofiia) 4 no.2: 141-143 '65.

1. VMI, Sofiia, Katedra po akusherstvo i ginekologiia (rukovoditel: prof. Il. Shturkalev).

KAUBI, Johannes, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; AVARSOO, H., red.

[Quality and marketing costs of livestock produce]
Loomakasvatus saaduste kvaliteet ja realiseerimis
kulud. Tallinn, "Eesti Raamat" 1965. 115 p. [In
Estonian]   (MIRA 18:12)

KAUBISH, V.K.

Negation delirium and Cotard's syndrome. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.
64 no.6:876-882 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. O.V. Kerbikov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova.

KAUBISH, V.K.

Use of truxal in the treatment of mental patients. Zhur. nevr. i
psikh. 61 no.6:881-885 '61.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. O.V.Kerbikov) II Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.
            (MENTAL ILLNESS)   (THIOXANTHENE__THERAPEUTIC USE)

KAUCHY, Josef (Tabor 25, Brno 16)

Note on the Babach's matchbox problem. Mat fyz cas SAV 12 no.1:
28-35 '62.

1. Kabinet matematiky Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava.

KAUCKY, Zdenek, inz.

      Design of prestressed concrete cross sections. Inz stavby
      12 no. 2: 49-54 F '64.

      1. Stavebni fakulta, Vysoke uceni technicke, Brno.